

\$5.00
ROUND TRIP**Washington**
on
BaltimoreSUNDAY, MARCH 12
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES
New York (Penn. Sta.) 12:10 A.M.
Returning Leaves
Washington - - - 3:35 P.M.
Baltimore - - - 3:55 P.M.
Tickets on sale preceding each ex-
cursion.**Pennsylvania**
System
The Route of the Broadway Limited**A tool**that rips
doors open**HINGES** or bolts, chains or
bars are cut like green
cheese when the burglar goes
to work. But where Holmes
Electric Protection is employed
the entire protective system
goes into action at the very first
nip of the cutter.**HOLMES**
ELECTRIC
PROTECTION
159 Centre Street, New York, Franklin 6030
Philadelphia Pittsburgh**Cuticura Beautifies**
Skin Hair and Hands
Make Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum your every-day toilet prepa-
rations and watch your skin, hair
and hands improve. The Soap to
cleanse and purify, the Ointment to
soothe and heal and the Talcum to
powder and perfume.Sample each free by mail. Address: "Cuticura Lab-
oratories, Dept. 337, Malden, Mass." Send every-
thing. Soap, Ointment and Talcum. No
money. Cuticura Soap saves without mess.**Backaches**
and other external
pains quickly soothedThat dragging, wearing backache,
that so many women suffer from, is
quickly eased by an application of Sloan's
Liniment. No rubbing, musciness, or
skin stains. It's good for all the family
and all kinds of "external" aches and
pains. At all druggists. 35c, 70c, \$1.40.**Sloan's**
Liniment (Pain's
enemy)**Say**
Ben-Gay
when in pain
Get the Original
French
Baume**Express Package Service**
to
Russia and Ukraine
Delivery Guaranteed. Full Insurance.
APPLY
American Merchants Shipping &
Forwarding Company
147 4th Ave., Cor. 14th St., N. Y. C.An advertisement in the Lost and
Found columns of THE NEW YORK
HERALD offers a real possibility of
recovering your lost property.**GENOA A FAILURE**
WITHOUT AMERICA**Dr. Rathenau Tells Reichs-**
tag United States Alone
Can Save Parley.**HER ABSENCE HARMFUL****Press Warns Minister 'U. S.**
Idealism Often Does
Not Function.'**PAPERS ATTACK SPEECH****Foreign Minister's Defense of**
Wilson's Policies Arouse Con-
demnation, One Says.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Berlin, March 7.America again has become an issue
in German politics, this time as the
result of the speeches of Dr. Walter
Rathenau, the Foreign Minister, on
international relations before the Com-
mittee on Foreign Affairs of the
Reichstag. To-day he declared that
America had entered the war for ideal-
istic reasons, and so might be trusted
to help rebuild ruined Europe. With-
out his aid, he declared, the Genoa
conference will be a failure.Even before the text of the session
of his speech dealing with America
had time to be published in the news-
papers early editions came out with
attacks upon Dr. Rathenau, on the
score of his too sanguine outlook and
lack of understanding of American
conditions."Dr. Rathenau's defense of Wilson's
policies cannot but arouse the greatest
surprise," said the *Tagesspiegel*.
"Apparently he does not know how
this policy is judged and con-
demned in the widest and most impor-
tant American circles. While Germans
also must wish that America would
assume the responsibility that Dr.
Rathenau has placed upon her should-
ers, this is a weak hope on which to
build the German policy.""Beyond all doubt America has re-
nounced her moral and political duties
in Europe," says the *Zeit*, "and it re-
mains to be seen whether she will per-
mit England's pressure and Rathenau's
allurements to move her from her atti-
tude of disinterestedness."This paper, remarking that Premier
Lloyd George was convinced of the
inefficacy of the Genoa conference, be-
cause he counted upon the support of
America, added "but one characteristic
of American idealism is the fact that
it often fails to function over long
periods."**America Can Save Genoa.**BERLIN, March 7 (Associated Press).
—"The United States, which decided the
war had shaped the peace of Versailles,
alone can save the Genoa conference
from becoming a futile attempt at solv-
ing the problems of European recon-
struction," was the opinion expressed to-
day by Dr. Walter Rathenau, dis-
cussing reparations and Germany's for-
eign problems. He warned the dele-
gates against undue optimism in expect-
ing relief from the deliberations at
Genoa. He told them that the absence
of the United States from the confer-
ence table would severely restrict the
usefulness of the gathering.The Foreign Minister's speech consti-
tuted the first positive utterance since
taking over the Foreign Ministry, deal-
ing specifically with the problem of
America's relations to European econ-
omies as viewed in official German
quarters.In the course of his reference to the
Genoa meeting Dr. Rathenau told the
committee that material relief from
reparations burdens would be hardly
forthcoming in a gathering of forty
various nations, most of which were di-
rectly or indirectly interested in the
Versailles Treaty. He declared that the
Supreme Council and the Reparations
Commission would continue to be the
court of last appeal on all reparations
issues.Dr. Rathenau expressed the hope that
the nations, including the United States,
would reach an understanding among
themselves under which Germany, with
the assistance of other States, would be
able to realize a large loan to satisfy
her creditors. He said the Government
agreed that an effort must be made at**BRITAIN ABANDONS AIRSHIPS,**
TO SELL PLANTS AND STOCK**Decision Partly Due to Economy, Offering Opportunity**
to American Reported Ready to Buy Craft at Scrap
Prices and Fly Them Across the Atlantic.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
London, March 7.Great Britain definitely has aban-
doned airships. The Air Ministry has
announced that what is left of the great
war fleet of aerial monsters is now for
sale, which means that the plants,
materials on hand, the latest ideas in
mooring masts and hydrogen generating
works must go, too. The celebrated
stations at Pulham and Norfolk already
are awaiting dismantlement.This decision has been taken, it is
stated officially, partly as a result of
the failure of the plan for formation of
an imperial airship service and partly
on grounds of economy. The decision
comes as a surprise, because a recent
official statement said the airship fleet
would be kept intact for some time to
give an opportunity for the Dominions
to take action to link up the empire
aerially. At the imperial conference
last summer such pressure was brought
to bear by the dominions, particularlyby Australia and Canada, that the air-
ship scrapping program was delayed and
there was hope that the service might
be saved.Then came the disaster of the ZR-2,
with the great loss of British and
American lives, which caused wide-
spread discouragement of any develop-
ment of the plans. The ultimate de-
cision still was under discussion when
the Roma was wrecked, and then even
the staunch friends of airships in this
country gave up hope.Sponsors for airships say that the
official disinclination to carry on means
that America and Germany will blaze
the trail for airships. There is still a
determined opinion here that the airship
will succeed if given a chance.The *Pell Mail Gazette* says: "Great
Britain now will have to take a back
seat definitely as regards long distance
air transport. There is one hope. An
American is now hastening to this
country to try to get airships at scrap
prices, and fly them across the Atlantic.
Good luck to him!"**HARDING TO TAKE UP**
GENOA CONFERENCE**Will Consult With Secretary**
Hughes To-day on Reply to
Invitation.Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., March 7.After a conference between President
Harding and Secretary Hughes to-mor-
row morning it is expected that the re-
ply of the United States to the Genoa
economic conference invitation will be
sent. Secretary Hughes was back at his
desk this morning after his vacation in
Bermuda, and later attended the
Cabinet meeting. He and the President
discussed the Genoa conference in the
light of the recent change of date to
April 10.The general attitude of the United
States toward the Genoa conference has
long been established. The exact word-
ing of the reply will be worked out with-
in the next few hours and embodied in a
formal note to the Italian Government,
which is acting as host for the allied
nations.The Administration's policy, as out-
lined by several members of the Cab-
inet, is such that certain important con-
cessions must be made by the Allies be-
fore this country can be persuaded to
take an official part in the meeting.Insistence upon non-discussion of any
phase of the allied war debts owing to
the United States, omission of Russia
from the list of invited nations except
upon guarantee of a radical change in
certain fundamental policies and the
non-inclusion of the reparations question
in the agenda are the principal condi-
tions which will be insisted upon by the
American Government, it is understood.The question of the part to be played
by Soviet Russia in the conference is
one which occupies a chief place in the
minds of Administration officials. They
are convinced that the maintenance by
Soviet Russia of a huge standing army
constitutes not only an unnecessary item
of expense for the Russian people, but
also that it brings into prominence many
other questions involving the general
safety of Europe.Any discussion of either the allied war
debts or German reparations at the
conference would be sure to attract the
interest of Congress, where there are
elements ever on the alert for some evi-
dence of the alleged tendency of the
Administration to "enter into entangling
agreements" with Europe.It was denied at the State Department
to-day that a formal request had been
received from the Italian Government
for an expression of attitude by the
United States on the question of the
Genoa conference. Acting Secretary of
State Fletcher has had frequent talks
with Ambassador Ricci of Italy, and
during these conversations the question
of the Genoa conference has frequently
been mentioned, but it is denied that the
Italian Ambassador has asked for a
statement of the attitude of this Gov-
ernment on the economic conference.The actual payments are to date
slightly under \$200,000,000 gold marks or
\$200,000,000 per year since the armistice,
and it is realized that unless a more
efficient system can be worked out
Germany's indebtedness will continue
far longer than the half century, esti-
mated a year ago by French and Ger-
man optimists like Loucheur and Dr.
Rathenau.The deliveries in kind supplied to the
Allied and Associated Powers totaled
2,700,000,000 with an additional \$500,000,
marks worth of raw materials sold to
Luxemburg and the United States Textile
Alliance, a total of 2,750,000,000. This
makes a grand total of liquid receipts
of 2,950,000,000.The Reparations Commission has es-
timated the value of State properties in
the territories ceded by Germany at
2,500,000,000 marks gold, making the total
of Germany's payments 5,250,000,000
marks gold.The actual payments are to date
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Rathenau.**ALLIES TO CONSIDER**
CUTTING RHINE ARMY**Want Cost to Germany Low-**
ered So She Can Increase
Payments.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, March 7.A reduction in the allied armies of oc-
cupation to such an extent as will en-
able Germany to increase her cash repara-
tions payments is a vital issue to be
considered by the allied Finance Minis-
ters at the Quai d'Orsay to-morrow.
Although the agenda includes other sub-
jects, among them the apportioning of
the first billion marks gold, paid last
summer, as well as fixing the payments
in kind to be attributed to each country
during 1922, experts are agreed that no
real progress can be made in the repara-
tions matter until the military burden
now chargeable to Germany has been
brought to a minimum.The British are reported to be ready
to propose a complete withdrawal of
all troops from the Ruhr and Dues-
eldorf areas, with a reduction of the
bridgehead forces to not more than 5,000
troops for each allied nation. But the
French are insisting that this is impos-
sible until Germany has carried out her
financial program. Even then a reduc-
tion to such a limit as 5,000 men is not
considered feasible, owing to the fact
that the French army has not been
able to bring the territory under its
control to such a state of relative paci-
fism as has been obtained at Coblenz
by the American contingent or at Co-
logne by the British forces.**Belgian Position Uncertain.**The French apparently are worried as
to where Belgium will stand in this
discussion. Although hitherto she has
sided with the idea of frontier protec-
tion coincides with that of France, the
latest withdrawal of Americans with-
out the slightest untoward incident
coupled with the recent British declara-
tion for 2,000 men were sufficient for
any bridgehead control has caused a de-
cided change of opinion by some Bel-
gian military leaders, and it is probable
that they will stand out for a reduction
of at least 50 per cent of her own
forces, with a pledge to make further
cuts yearly as the provisions of the
treaty are met.In addition this Belgium also will be ac-
tuated by a desire to see the color
of Germany's reparations money, even
the first billion marks being held up
until the reparations problem has been set-
tled. Another billon has been paid by
Germany to cover the cost of occupa-
tion, and it is evident to most experts
that nothing will be left for actual
reparations as long as the money pay-
ments must be credited to military pur-
poses and numerous control commis-
sions instead of being used to stabilize
the interior financial condition of the
countries receiving the payments.**What Germany Has Paid.**The Reparations commission on the
eve of this important conference has
issued a statement of payments by Ger-
many from the time of the armistice to
the end of December last, showing
6,487,856,000 marks of gold to be the
total to be apportioned over repara-
tions, army costs and the repayment of
French advances arranged at Spa for
German coal supplies. In gold and
foreign currencies direct payments for
reparations amounted to 1,041,000,000
marks gold, to which must be added
65,000,000 paid by Denmark for the
cession of part of Schleswig-Holstein;
41,000,000 marks for war material de-
stroyed or sold; 45,000,000 for sundries;
36,000,000 under the reparations recovery
act representing sums obtained from
German deposits abroad, a total of
1,184,000,000.The deliveries in kind supplied to the
Allied and Associated Powers totaled
2,700,000,000 with an additional \$500,000,
marks worth of raw materials sold to
Luxemburg and the United States Textile
Alliance, a total of 2,750,000,000. This
makes a grand total of liquid receipts
of 2,950,000,000.The actual payments are to date
slightly under \$200,000,000 gold marks or
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Rathenau.**NOT ENOUGH CARS**
FOR RUSSIAN FOOD**American Relief Delayed Ow-**
ing to Lack of Sufficient
Transportation.

LONDON, March 7 (Associated Press).

—"The Russian Soviet authorities so far
have failed to provide even half the
number of cars promised for the trans-
portation of American Relief Adminis-
tration food supplies from the Black Sea
port of Novorossiysk and from Windau
on the Baltic Sea to the famine afflicted
centers of the interior, according to re-
ports received here by Walter Lyman
Brown, European director of the Ameri-
can organization.""Experience has shown that it takes
two months for food to reach the ulti-
mate consumers from the ports," Dr.
Brown said to-day. "Russia will be
harvesting her own crops in August, so
to be of the greatest good American sup-
plies must reach the Russian ports by
the end of May.""The Soviet officials promised us suf-
ficient cars for the transportation of
150,000 tons of foodstuffs monthly. From
Novorossiysk 125 cars daily were pledged,
but latest advices show that between
February 9 and February 25 the daily
average of cars actually supplied there
was fifty. Similarly from Windau we
were to have fifty cars daily, but the
average has been only twenty-two.""The American Relief Administration
port official at Novorossiysk has just
wired the following: 'The railroad au-
thorities here are such that we fear delays
in the movement of grain to the in-
terior.'""In addition to Novorossiysk and Win-
dau we will eventually be using Rostov,
Libau, Danzig, Odessa and Theodosia,
but even with the use of all the available
entrances into the country it will be
impossible to exceed the movement of
150,000 tons monthly, and the average
probably will be much less. During the
month ended March 4 seventy-eight
thousand tons of corn, wheat and general
supplies were delivered at Baltic Sea
ports and the same amount was delivered
at Black Sea ports.""There are now aboard ships on the way
to Russia where they are due
within the next few weeks, 102,000 tons
for northern ports and 77,000 for Black
Sea ports. There are due between
March 15